Battlefield of Perryville Where Thousands who admires the gentle little creatures smooth and shiny in their new spring called for two penknives and a bottle

Danville (Ky.) Advocate.

terest in that famous conflict-one of | tle. the most notable engagements of the Civil War and the bloodiest battle ever fought on Kentucky soil.

The many unusual features of this battle. the sad memories which linger in the minds of thousands of those whose loved ones fell there, and the deeds of valor which there first dren, visit it every year.

Gen. Bragg, with the memories of Shiloh fresh in his mind, wrote: "For the time engaged, it was the severest and most desperately contested engagement within my knowledge." Gen. McCook declared it to be "the bloodiest battle of modern times for the numbers engaged on our side." For instance, of less than 13,000 troops of the First Corps engaged, 3,299-more than one-fourth were killed, wounded and missing.

The battle, as is generally known, was between the armies of Buell and Bragg, Buell attempting to drive the Confederates from Kentucky, and Bragg attempted to dislodge the enemy from the line of Tennessee.

The Federal forces were composed of the flower of the volunteer soldiery of Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, with a large body of regulars, in all between forty-seven and fifty thousand, although less than one-half of the army was en-

The Confederates with about thirteen thousand men were composed of the most daring troops in the Southern service. On or nearthis field that day were Buell, Sheridan, McCook, Rousseau, Wolford, Buckuer, Terrill, Jackson, Cheatham, Webster, Thomas, Leonidas Polk, Crittenden, Fry, Pope, Hardee, Gilbert and others already or afterward famous.

The battlefield is about a mile and a half west of the town of Perryville. and about twelve miles from Danville. After the battle failed to come off at Bradstown, Buell, it is said, expected to encounter the enemy at Danville, but the two armies were so close together at Perrryville on the evening of the 7th that Gen. McCook, at 2 e'clock the following morning, was ordered to attack as soon as possible. daylight, but the battle did not open in earnest till the afternoon, and then until dark the fighting was terrific, with the fortunes of war swinging like a pendulum.

But of the battlefield as it is to-

The field proper has not changed much, except where here and there a new line of fence has been run. There to-day, as in '62, are woods and orchards and cornfields. The two most striking relics of the battle are "old" Squire Bottom and his house. Squire Bottom's house was right in the center of the scene of the heaviest fighting. It is still standing, and shows the marks of shot and shell in a thousand places. Cannon balls perforated its roof and the musketry tore great holes in the building. Squire Bottom witnessed the heaviest fighting, and on the morning after the battle helped to gather up and bury the dead. He says that the estimate of four thousand killed on the Federal side is wrong-the number far too small.

Standing on the front porch of the Bottom House, one can take in at a glance that portion of the field which saw some of the bloodiest work ever seen on a battle field. Looking toward the northeast, there is the top of the hill from which Confederate artillery and musketry pouring death and destruction into the Fifteenth Kentucky in the valley below, killing every line officer in the regiment. Along the fence here at the bottom of the hill the Federal dead lay five deep. In the valley to the left Kentuckians from the Confederate side and Kentuckians from the Federal side met in deadly conflict, hand to hand, families against families, brothers against brothers.

On the top of the hill, nearer to where the Confederate line of battle was arst formed, is a graveyard containing five or six hundred of the unidentified dead, and to the right of this is the spot where the gallant Gen. Jackson fell. Within sight of this spot is the little woodland where hundreds of wounded and dying soldiers were carried during the afternoon. It is to-day just as it was then, even the fencing, and it is seldom that Squire Bottom and his old friends pass by without remarking upon the horrors

of the hot October day day in '62. Going down the little rocky stream westward on the south side of the did.

The movement to establish a na- Bottom residence, we come to the fational military park on the Perryville mous spring, into which many a solbattlefield has aroused a renewed in- dier pitched headlong during the bat-

of truth that this spring was the immediate cause of the battle. The weather was hot and dry. A drouth had been on for weeks, and there was very little water in the country for man or beast, and at times the marching soldiers were nearly found places in history, have kept | famished. This spring was running a alive the interest in the associations fine stream, and both armies halted around the old battlefield, and many near it. All day long on that portion persons, old soldiers and their chil- of the field the opposing soldiers fought for possession of the water, until the stream literally ran red with blood. Men who were there and in the battle say that the famished soldiers would come up, and, knowing that a hundred muskets were aimed at them, would go up to drink out of the pool in which the bodies of their comrades lay bleeding, and as they stooped at the water's edge would be shot in a dozen places.

One thing which attracts the attention of the visitor to the old field is the abandoned condition of the burial place of the unknown dead. After the battle several hundreds of unidentified Federal and Confederate soldiers were buried on the field. The bodies were laid side by side in trenches, and afterward enabled relatives and friends of some of the dead men to recover their bodies. The bodies were numbered as they were put into the trenchthe number were such personal and other descriptions as could be kept. For weeks after the battle, mothers, wives and sweethearts visited the field present, the burial places are overgrown with briars and weeds, with nothing to mark the spot where the who followed McCook and Jackson girl. and other gallant leaders into the very jaws of death, even though their names be lost, should have some of the generous recognition which those who fell on other fields have received.

Boys and Firearms.

We read in the papers every few days of the accidental killing of some little one by a brother or sister, who practiced under all circumstances. thought a gun or pistol was not loaded | When the little pony cols, which or would not explode. A small boy has no business with

anything that has gunpowder about it, larger or more dangerous than the this without wishing at all to keep the children from harmless amusement, but to prevent danger and actual loss of life. We have advanced in many respects from the attitude toward children which characterized our ficient to guide it. foreparents. Theirs, like ours, was based in deep love for the little one: but sometimes we think they were perhaps a little too strict where a mere bubbling over of the spirits was conamuse themselves without risking life

The love of carrying firearms grows disposition is to want dangerous wea- for particular purposes fully ascerpons is humored is in the road to carrying concealed weapons and breaking the laws of his country. Restrained in youth, the boys would be taught the evil of carrying concealed weapons. which has been responsible for so much harm, and which has been legislated against without much seeming

It is, we believe, provided by the Constitution that the citizens of the country are allowed guns, so as to be expert in handling them should war or other danger threaten the government. But this provision does not extend to the boys, and very wise-

In our judgment, no better service could be rendered the country than for parents and all others who have control of the young people to guard well this point, and keep them within the pale of strictly innocent amuse-

- "You can gook, I suppose?" in quired the young man who was feeling his way to a proposal. "No," was the frank reply. "I never even attempted it. My parents never thought I would have to seek a position as cook."

The ladies wonder how Mrs. B. manages to preserve her youthful looks. The secret is she takes Prickly Ash Bitters; it keeps the system in perfect order. For further particulars call on Evans Pharmacy.

- She: I don't believe you love me as much as you did before we were married. He: Just as much as I ever of Doctor's Fork, which winds its way did; perhaps not as much as I said I Raising Shetland Ponies.

-and who does not?

From the time a pony is born until it reaches the age when it may assume the dignity of harness it receives the best of care. There is a farm in two hundred of the little animals are produced every year. There are warm barns, with long rows of straw-littered It might be said with some degree (stalls; overhead are mows of sweetsmelling hay and a trough of pure running water sparkles and gurgles at one end of the barn.

Every stall contains a pony and they are all as quiet and well-behaved as a thoroughly disciplined school of children. If a stranger enter the barn it is instantly known by every pony there and there is a turning of heads and switching of tails indicative of restrained curiosity.

There is a broad and long space of clean flooring between the two rows of stalls. To walk along this floor and inspect the ponies from the rear recalls the remark of a famous man about Chinamen: "They all look alike until seen separately."

When the attendant, whose sole business is to wait upon these small equine aristocrats, leads out one after another and explains its distinguishing features, the difference then is quite perceptible.

Here is one that has been especial. ly trained for some little girl who is nervous and timid. Its dainty step and intelligent black eye indicate fine style and a tractable, docile disposition. Its glossy coat shines like sat-Squire Bottom kept a record, which in, and its little hoofs are like black

Another is shown, sturdy, robust and strong. Fully as beautiful and intelligent, it is not so sensitive as es, and in the record book containing the first. It has natural qualifications suitable for the use and disposition of a boy who is not at all timid and who may wish to ride and drive long distances in a day, and who may unin search of their missing dead, and thoughtedly speak loudly or rudely or Squire Bottom's little book led to a drop the whip too heavily across the number of happy recoveries. At pony's back and still not really wish to have a runaway. There are grades between these two extremes, in which a pony may be found brave men lie. It looks as if the men that is suitable for any sort of boy or

Ponies of almost any color desired may be found, but the favorite colors are bays and blacks. There is no demand for the sorrels, with large creamcolored spots, such as were quite common some years ago. The solid colors are regarded as more beautiful and are the only ones now sought by fastidious repose for hours with apparent enjoy-

In training the ponies kindness is man can take up in his arms and carry about, is strong enough to run and play with its mother, a little halter is put on, it is taught to lead and start small Christmas firecracker. We say and stop at the word. When it grows stronger, but not yet fully grown, a little set of buff harness, with silver buckles, is fitted on it, and it is driven about with lines. A gentle pressure of the bit on the tender mouth is suf-

Later on it is hitched to a little yellow cart and trotted about the smooth gravel drives that wind among stately trees in every direction. It is taken close to puffing locomotives and alongcerned. Children need recreation. All side queer-looking vehicles, and into work and no play makes Jack a dull the neighborhood of shops where there boy; but they can find enough to is the sound of clanging iron and pounding hammers and ringing bells. Its actions under all these conditions are carefully noted and recorded, like other evils, and the child whose and all its special qualifications tained.

It has been learned at this farm that pony's natural characteristics are not easily changed, although vicious propensities may in a measure be subdued, and a timid and shrinking spirit encouraged by kindness to assume more confidence and aggressive-

It is never attempted to teach the ponies any special tricks, the sole purpose being to make them useful, tractable and safe under all circumstances. When a pony is sold and started away from the only home and friends it has ever known, the purchaser is recommended to be very kind and considerate to it at all

The ponies in the barns are kept there to supply immediate demands. They are groomed and trained and kept accustomed to harness, so that they may be ready to leave at any time. The greater number of ponies are kept cut of doors all winter, and are taken into the barns only in the most extreme weather, as were those in the barns before they were selected for

There are broad fields where the turf even in winter is beautiful. In the winter, too, great racks are kept constantly supplied with crisp corn fodder and immense straw stacks afford shelter from the wind and rain. All parts of the premises are kept clean and healthful.

When the ponies are permitted to remain out all winter an astonishing growth of hair appears. This thick

coat of hair is heavy and long, and then the pony is far from beautiful. A Shetland pony farm, where ponies | But when the warmth of spring comes are raised and trained for their life these little creatures throw off work, is a place full of interest to one their winter clothing and appear and the freshest man in the party

The patriarch of this farm is appropriately called "Ton Thumb." He him plenty of room. He opened the was imported from Shetland Islands ten years ago and is now 14. He is then inserted one between the glass of Wayne County, Indiana, where about coal black and is as dainty and viva- the bottle and the cork. He pushed cious as can be imagined. Dozens of it down as far as he could. Then he ponies are imported from Shetland every year for breeding purposes. This is made necessary because the succeeding generations of ponies are larger than their progenitors, which result is attributed to salubrious climate the cork with them. of this country as compared with the native home of the ponies.

Famous Harlem Cat.

NEW YORK, April 25 .- Tom, the most wonderful cat in Greater New York, and last but one of a famous trio of pe's which originally included Dick, a canary bird, and Jim, a crow, died last night in an undertaking establishment near Holy Trinity church, 122d street and Lenox avenue, says The World. Tom was 20 years old and weighed nearly 25 pounds. Jim, the crow, is now the sole survivor.

Tom was born in Covington, Ky., and was brought to this city 13 years ago by Robert H. Howison, sexton of Holy Trinity. He was a beautifully marked maltese and was petted by all the members of the church, to whom he became well known.

He never wandered far from the church or the rectory. His intelligence approached the uncanny. He seemed to comprehend the impropriety of appearing during service, and not until the congregation was dismissed did he come forth to be recognized by friends.

The Rev. Dr. Brigman was the late pastor of Holy Trinity. With him Tom made fast friends, and for several hours each day he regularly visited the pastor's study and was content to remain until Dr. Brigman finished his work and bestowed the accustomed tokens of recognition. Since the death of Dr. Brigman, a year ago, Tom has not been the same. He took up quarters in the undertaking establishment near by, and quickly made friends with Jim, the crow, and Dick, the canary.

A familiar sight in the window of the establishment was Tom with Jim, the crow, perched sagely on his back and the canary reposing, apparently content, in the cat's mouth. He would hold the canary with the greatest tenderness. Thus the trio would

- On the platform of a small wayside station a woman of the "country" "first place." She gave him no end of advice, and just as he entered the train she said, with tears in her eyes: "Now, Johnny, my lad, don't forget to say yer prayers" (and in a loud whisper) "and wash the back o' yer

- There is a good deal of profit in the prophet business in Java. A about it. prophet of that island has been paid \$400 a year for the last 15 years "for not predicting a tidal wave which will sweep clear over the island." But after all, he can't be very enterprising. With the amount of credulity ready at hand to work upon, he could get \$1,000 a year just easily as not.

Prickly Ash Bitters cures the kid neys, regulates the liver, tones up the stomach and purifies the bowels. Sold by Evans Pharmacy.

- The latest statistics show that the United States has over 200,000 miles os railroad, and less than 20,000 sponds with his talk the less he has to miles of good wagon roads.

No Corkscrew Needed.

The talk turned to the opening of bottles without the aid of a corkscrew with a cork tight io. Everybody else pushed back from the table and gave biggest blades of the two knives and took the other knife and shoved it down the same way on the opposite side of the bottle. Seizing the handles of the knives he pressed them together and pulled upward. Up came

"That's a neat trick," said the Kentucky colonel, "but what are you going to do if you don't have two knives? Here, now, I'll show you how to open a bottle without any paraphernalia. You know we occasionally get caught out in Kentucky with nothing on us but our guns. Give me a bottle."

The waiter brought a fresh bottle. The colonel took his handkerchief out, wadded up, and then seized the bottle firmly by the neck. He put the handkerchief against the wall and poising the bottle drove it bottom first against the wadded handkerchief. Everybody dodged and protested that he'd smash the bottle. The colonel did not heed the protests, but again drove the bottle bottom first against the wall. There was a little snap that sounded like the cracking of the glass and that brought out more protests. The colonel grinned and effered to bet the drinks that he'd pull the cork without breaking the bottle. The bet was taken. The colonel drove the bottle solidly back again and then a fourth and fifth time. At the fifth drive the cork flew across the room. The colonel opened the bottle quickly.

"Didn't lose a teaspoonful," said

"Drinks are on me," said the man who had taken the bet, "but I don't see how it was done."

"You must have seen how it was done," said the colonel. "If there is an inch of air space in the bottle between the bottom of the cork and the liquor the cork is bound to come every time. The air drives it out and there isn't any danger of breaking the bottle either."

All that party are around this town now winning drinks on the colonel's dea. If you meet a fellow who wants Asheville.. to bet be can pull the cork from a bottle without using corkscrew, knife or teeth, don't take him up, for he'll win your money .- New York Sun.

Her Champion.

Fay-That Miss Snapp is just hate- Ar Port Boya ful, isn't she?

May-Yes. You were present yes terday when she told me I was 'the homeliest girl in our set,' weren't

Fay-Yes; and I gave her a piece of my mind about it afterward.

May-That was kind of you, dear; but I hope you were a't too severe. Fay-Well, I told her she ought to remember how sensitive you must be

LOST-Many golden opportunites have been lost by those who suffer rheumatism. By taking Rheumacide now they will be permanently and positively cured. Sold in Anderson by Evans Pharmacy.

- "If ye love me, keep my commandments." That does not mean such as may suit our convenience, or meet our approval, but "all things whatsoever I have commanded you." Any profession of love which falls short of this is the merest pretense. - Unless a Christian's walk corre-

say the better.

MOST VIOLENT CASES HAVE

The greatest care should be given to any little sore, pimple or scratch which shows no disposition to heal under ordinable of the worst type.

APPEARED AT FIRST AS ary treatment. No one can tell how soon these will develop into Cancer of the worst type. So many people die from Cancer simply become they naturally turn themselves over to the doctors, and are forced to submit to a cruel and dangerous operation—the only treatment which the doctors know for Cancer. The disease promptly returns, however, and is even more violent and destructive than before. Cancer is a deadly poison in the blood, and an operation, plaster, or other external treatment can have no effect whatever upon it. The cure must come from within—the last vestige of poison must be eradicated.



Mr. Wm. Walpole, of Walshtown. S. D. says: "A little blotch about the size of a pea came under my left eye, gradually growing larger, from which shooting pain at intervals ran in all directions. I became greatly alarmed and consulted a good doctor, who pronounced it Cancer and advised that it be cut out, but this I could not consent to. I read in my local paper of a cure effected by S. S., and decided to try it. It acted like a charm, the Cancer becoming at first irritated, and then discharging S. S., and decided to try it. It acted like a charm, the Cancer becoming at first irritated, and then discharging very freely. This gradually grew less and then discontinued altogether, leaving a small scab which soon dropped off, and now only a healthy little scar remains where what threatened to destroy my life once held full sway."

Positively the only cure for Cancer is Swift's Specific.

S. FOR THE BLOOD

—because it is the only remedy which can go deep enough to reach the root of the disease and force it out of the system permanently. A surgical operation does not reach the blood—the real seat of the disease—because the blood can not be cut away. Insist upon S. S. S.; nothing on take its place.

S. S. S. cures also any case of Scrofula, Eczema, Rheumatism, Contagious Blood, Poison, Ulcers, Sores, or any other form of blood disease. Valuable books on Cancer and Blood Diseases will be mailed free to any address by Swift Scarling Company.

The Best

Washing Powder.

The Most Complete and Up-to-Date Laundry in the State.

CHARLESTON AND WESTERN

CAROLINA RAILWAY

Augusta and asseville seorf line

chedules, etc., address
W. J. CBAIG, Gen. Pies. Agent, Augusta, 9s
T. M. Sinerson. Trame Nanager
J. Reese Fant, Agent, Anderson, S. C.

BTATIONS

STATIONS.

7 15 pm 11 40 a

Lv Anderson

In effect Dec. 1st, 1899.

Woman's Best Friend. Dirt's Worst Enemy.

E. M. RUCKER. Jr., ATTORNEY AT LAW WEBB BUILDING, Anderson, Blue Ridge Railroad.

H. C. BEATTIE, Receiver. Effective February 25, 1900 WESTBOUND.

Senece.... West Union 4 45 pm Walhalla......Ar 4 50 pm EASTBOUND. No. 34 *Walhalla..... 82 *West Union.

(e) Re ular station; (†) Flag station.
Will also stop at the following stations to take on or let off passengers: Phinneys, James' and Sandy Springs.
No. 12 connects with Southern Railway No. 6 at Anderson.
No. 11 connects with Southern Railway No. 11 and 38 at Seneca.

J R ANDERSON Supt.



North, South and Southwest. SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOV. 5th, 1899.

ew York, via Penn R. R*11 90 am ** 99 00 pm ashington, 500 pm 4 89 am (chua-d. A. C. L........... 9 03 pm 9 05 am Close connection at Calhoun Falls for all points on Ballway, and at Spartanbu g for Sou. Railway.

For any information relative to ttakets, or schedules, etc., address.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE TRAFFIO DEPARTMENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 16, 1859
Fast Line Between Charleston and Coi
umbia and Upper South Carolina, North CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

